

NON-STICKY COSMETIC MOISTURIZER
FOR SKIN AND HAIR

This application claims the benefit of U.S. provisional application no.
5 60/252,703, filed on November 22, 2000.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a cosmetic composition for skin and hair which
10 delivers a moisturizing effect, without a sticky sensation.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Humectants, such as glycerol and sorbitol, are known as excellent
15 moisturizers for skin, scalp and hair. See for instance WO9111171, WO9219216,
WO9219275 and US5858340. The moisturizing capabilities of these ingredients
are concentration dependent. Unfortunately, when incorporated into formulations at
concentrations above 10%, they confer a sticky, tacky feeling. Due to this
20 unpleasant consumer sensory experience formulations containing higher levels of
humectants are, for the most part, not commercially acceptable. The need exists
for commercially acceptable moisturizing compositions containing higher levels of
humectants.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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A cosmetic non-sticky moisturizer for skin and hair comprising:

- (a) at least about 10% by weight of the composition of a polyhydric alcohol
humectant;

- (b) about 0.01% to about 10% of a polymeric wetting agent which forms a uniform film in a Wetting Test;
- (c) a cosmetically acceptable vehicle.

5 The polymeric wetting agent may be an amphipathic block copolymer, a polymer containing a hydrophilic backbone modified with hydrophobic groups, or mixtures thereof.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

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Except in the operating and comparative examples, or where otherwise explicitly indicated, all numbers in this description indicating amounts of material or conditions of reaction, physical properties of materials and/or use are to be understood as modified by the word "about." All amounts are by weight of the final composition, unless otherwise specified.

The term "skin" as used herein includes the skin on the face, neck, chest, back, arms, hands, legs and scalp.

20 Humectant

25 The humectant is included in the inventive compositions to deliver a moisturizing benefit to the skin. Suitable humectants are polyhydric alcohols and include, but are not limited to glycerol (a.k.a. glycerine), humectants other than glycerine which can be added herein include (sorbitol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, hexylene glycol, ethoxylated glucose and hexantriol). The humectant is included in the inventive compositions at a concentration of at least 10%. Preferably the concentration of at least 10%, generally in the range about 10% to about 90%, preferably about 10% to about 60%, most preferably to optimize the

moisturizer benefits, about 10% to about 35%. The most preferred humectants are glycerol and sorbitol due to their low cost and high efficacy.

Polymeric Wetting Agent

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A polymeric wetting agent is included in the inventive compositions to attain the spreading of the moisturizing agent and the inventive compositions. The polymeric wetting agent is selected for inclusion in the inventive compositions by testing the polymer in a Wetting Test.

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Wetting Test

A. Sample:

15 Polymer at concentration of 0.25 weight % is dissolved in glycerol. Glycerol may be present either alone or with water. If used with water, then glycerol-water solution is at 30% glycerol. These polymer solutions are made at temperatures of about 20° to about 80°C and allowed to dissolve overnight.

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B. Substrate:

25 A suitable substrate is defined as a synthetic or natural surface with a critical wetting tension of 20×10^{-3} to 30×10^{-3} N/m. The critical wetting tension is measured according to procedure published in "Contact Angles and Wettability of Human Skin," by Hans Schott, in Journal of Pharmaceutical Science Vol. 60, No. 12, 1893-1895, December 1971.

Examples of suitable substrates with measured critical wetting tensions are

Vitro-Skin (IMS Inc.) 25×10^{-3} N/m

Transparency films (3M, Avery, Apollo) 20×10^{-3} N/m

Human arm skin 27×10^{-3} to 29×10^{-3} N/m

C. Measurement Procedure:

1. Apply 0.8 milliliter of sample on substrate at room temperature (20-5 °C)
2. Spread sample by rubbing in circular motion for 15 seconds over an area of 20 cm²
3. Five minutes after rubbing, spreading is judged visually following these criteria
 - 10 a. complete spreading/uniform film = the sample forms an even coating over the rub-in area (20 cm²)
 - b. partial wetting = (1) large macroscopic (air) holes (> 1 millimeter in diameter) develops in the film or (2) the film breaks into numerous macroscopic drops (> 1 millimeter in diameter)
 - 15 c. dewetting = the sample retracts back into a drop when rubbing motion ceased

A glycerol wetting agent meets criterium (a) only. For example, Pemulen TR-2 meets (a), Pemulen TR-1 falls under (c), and Carbopol 981 is (b).

20 Suitable polymeric wetting agents generally fall within the following two classes:

- (b1) an amphipathic block copolymer;
- (b2) a polymer containing a hydrophilic backbone modified with hydrophobic groups.

25 The block copolymers can be either diblocks (AB architecture) or triblocks (ABA or BAB architectures). For illustration, the A block is hydrophilic, e.g. polyethylene oxide, polyacrylamide, polyacrylic acid, siloxane, guar, and biopolymers

(gum arabic, protein, gelatin). The B block is hydrophobic, e.g. polypropylene oxide, polyisobutylene, and polystyrene.

For hydrophobically modified polymers, the main component or backbone is hydrophilic. Along this backbone and/or at the terminal ends, hydrophobic groups (e.g. alkanes (C12 to C30)) are grafted. These polymers are produced by BASF, ISP, Aqualon/Hercules, BF Goodrich etc. under the category of polymeric emulsifiers.

These molecules are predominantly hydrophilic and can be solubilized in a polar solvent (water, glycerol). However, the polymers also contain sufficient hydrophobic domains that allow the polymers to adsorb or "stick" on hydrophobic surfaces. These two characteristics are keys to the formation of a uniform thin film of the humectant on skin. Tables A and B contain examples of polymers that did or did not, respectively, form a uniform film in a Wetting Test.

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Table A

Polymers that formed a uniform film in a Wetting Test

Source	Polymer Trade Name	Polymer Conc. (%wt)	Glycerol Conc. (%wt)
BASF	Pluronic F38	0.25	99.75
BASF	Pluronic F68	0.25	99.75
BF Goodrich	Pemulen TR2	0.25	99.75
BF Goodrich	Pemulen TR2	0.25	30

Table B

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Polymers that did not form a uniform film in a Wetting Test

Source	Polymer Trade Name	Polymer Conc. (%wt)	Glycerol Conc. (%wt)
BASF	Pluronic L101	0.25	99.75
BASF	Pluronic L121	0.25	99.75
BF Goodrich	Pemulen TR1	0.25	99.75
BF Goodrich	Carbopol 981	0.25	99.75
Methylcellulose	Benecel	0.25	99.75
Hydroxyethylcellulose	Natrosol	0.25	99.75
Hydroxypropylcellulose	Klucel	0.25	99.75

The wetting agent is included in the inventive compositions in the concentration of about 0.01% to about 10%, preferably to optimize ratios of wetting agent and glycerol content for uniform spreading and non-sticky feel, about 0.01% to 5 about 2%, most preferably in order to deliver non-sticky feel without being too viscous, about 0.1% to about 2%. The most preferred wetting agent is Pemulen TR-2 and Pluronic F38, because they are cosmetically acceptable raw materials, sufficiently hydrophobic to stick to skin.

10 Elastomer

An elastomer is a preferred optional ingredient for inclusion in the inventive compositions. Elastomers impart silkiness. These materials are blends of highly crosslinked siloxane polymers and silicone oils. Supplier sources include GE 15 Silicones (Waterford, NY), Dow Corning (Midland, MI), and Rhodia Silicones (Cranbury, NJ). Elastomers are preferably included in an amount of about 0.01% to about 30%, preferably about 1% to about 25%, most preferably about 5% to about 15%. Most preferably, to help disperse the elastomer uniformly in the formulations, the elastomer is included in combination with additional volatile silicone oils 20 (cyclomethicones and dimethicones). In that case, the volatile silicone oil is included in an amount of about 0% to about 25%, preferably about 1% to about 5%.

Table C
Examples of suitable elastomers

Trade Name	Source	CTFA Name	Ingredients
Silicone Elastomer Dispersion SFE839	GE Silicones (Waterford, NY)	cyclopentasiloxane and dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone crosspolymer	decamethyl cyclopenta siloxane, polydimethyl siloxane, octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, and mixed cyclosiloxanes
Silicone Elastomer Blend 9040	Dow Corning (Midland, MI)	cyclomethicone and dimethicone crosspolymer	decamethyl cyclopenta siloxane, dimethyl methylalkenyl siloxane, and dimethyl cyclosiloxanes
Rhodorsil Fluids 47	Rhodia Silicones (Cranbury, NJ)	polydimethylsiloxane	polydimethylsiloxanes

Crystalline Fatty Acid

The crystalline fatty acid is a preferred optional ingredient for skin feel, consistency, and occlusion. Preferably, the fatty acid contains from 12 to 22 carbon atoms, because such acids are cheap and the most aesthetically acceptable. The most preferred fatty acid is stearic acid. The term "acid" as employed herein does not exclude the presence of a salt of fatty acid depending on the pH of the final composition. For instance, sodium, potassium or ammonium salts may be present. The salt amount is included in the amount of fatty acid. The inventive compositions preferably contain at least 0.25% of fatty acid, most preferably about 0.25% to about 18%.

Oil

An oil is preferably included in the inventive compositions for skin feel and emolliency.

Suitable fluid oils include but are not limited to esters of fatty acids or alcohols and hydrocarbons, preferably monoesters of fatty acids or alcohols, as long as they satisfy the solubility requirements described herein. Most preferably, fluid oil is selected from the group consisting of isostearyl palmitate, tridecyl salicylate, C12-15 octanoate, isopropyl stearate, isopropyl myristate and isopropyl palmitate, or any mixtures thereof. Dicapryl ether such as with a trade name, Cetio OE, is also included as most preferable oil.

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The oil is preferably included in an amount of about 0.1% to about 30%, most preferably in an amount of about 1% to about 15%.

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Neutralizing Agent

A neutralizing agent is preferably included in the inventive compositions to
5 neutralize fatty acids, thereby building viscosity and stabilizing emulsion structure.
Suitable neutralizing agents include but are not limited to triethanolamine,
potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, ammonium hydroxide, amino methyl
propanol ethanolamine. The neutralizing agent is preferably included in an amount
of about 0% to about 5%, most preferably in an amount of about 0.05% to about
10 1%.

Further Optional Ingredients

Various types of active ingredients may be present in cosmetic compositions
15 of the present invention. Actives are defined as skin or hair benefit agents other
than emollients and other than ingredients that merely improve the physical
characteristics of the composition. Although not limited to this category, general
examples include sunscreens, skin lightening agents, tanning agents.

20 Sunscreens include those materials commonly employed to block ultraviolet
light. Illustrative compounds are the derivatives of PABA, cinnamate and salicylate. For
example, octyl methoxycinnamate and 2-hydroxy-4-methoxy benzophenone (also
known as oxybenzone) can be used. Octyl methoxycinnamate and 2-hydroxy-4-
methoxy benzophenone are commercially available under the trademarks, Parsol MCX
25 and Benzophenone-3, respectively.

The exact amount of sunscreen employed in the emulsions can vary
depending upon the degree of protection desired from the sun's UV radiation.

Another preferred optional ingredient is selected from essential fatty acids (EFAs), i.e., those fatty acids which are essential for the plasma membrane formation of all cells, in keratinocytes EFA deficiency makes cells hyperproliferative. Supplementation of EFA corrects this. EFAs also enhance lipid biosynthesis of epidermis and provide lipids for the barrier formation of the epidermis. The essential fatty acids are preferably chosen from linoleic acid, Y-linolenic acid, homo- Y-linolenic acid, columbinic acid, eicosa-(n-6,9,13)-trienoic acid, arachidonic acid, Y-linolenic acid, timnodonic acid, hexaenoic acid and mixtures thereof.

10 Other optional ingredients may include coloring agents, opacifiers and pigments (e.g. titanium dioxide, silica) and perfumes. Amounts of these materials may range anywhere from 0.001% up to 20% by weight of the composition.

15 Cosmetically Acceptable Vehicle

The composition according to the invention also comprises a cosmetically acceptable vehicle to act as a dilutant, dispersant or carrier for the active components in the composition, so as to facilitate their distribution when the composition is applied to the skin or hair.

20 Vehicles other than or in addition to water can include liquid or solid emollients, solvents, humectants, thickeners and powders. An especially preferred nonaqueous carrier is a polydimethyl siloxane and/or a polydimethyl phenyl siloxane. Silicones of this invention may be those with viscosities ranging anywhere from about 25 10 to 10,000,000 centistokes at 25 °C. Especially desirable are mixtures of low and high viscosity silicones. These silicones are available from the General Electric Company under trademarks Vicasil, SE and SF and from the Dow Corning Company under the 200 and 550 Series. Amounts of silicone which can be utilized in the compositions of

this invention range anywhere from 5 to 95%, preferably from 25 to 90% by weight of the composition.

Use of the Composition

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The composition according to the invention is intended primarily as a product for topical application to human skin or hair, especially as an agent for conditioning and smoothening the skin, and preventing or reducing the appearance of wrinkled or aged skin or dry hair.

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In use, a small quantity of the composition, for example from 1 to 5ml, is applied to exposed areas of the skin or hair, from a suitable container or applicator and, if necessary, it is then spread over and/or rubbed into the skin or hair using the hand or fingers or a suitable device.

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Product Form and Packaging

The composition can be packaged in a suitable container to suit its viscosity and intended use by the consumer. For example, a composition can simply be stored in
20 a non-deformable bottle or squeeze container, such as a tube or a lidded jar.

The invention accordingly also provides a closed container containing a cosmetically acceptable composition as herein defined.

25 The following specific examples further illustrate the invention, but the invention is not limited thereto.

EXAMPLE 1

The formulations detailed below in Tables 1 and 2 were prepared using the
5 following procedures:

1. All preparation was performed at room temperature using overhead
mixers (1000 rpm)
2. 2% aqueous solution of Pemulen TR2 and neutralizer was prepared
10 and allowed time to hydrate polymer completely
3. oil phase containing elastomer, silicone oil, and any other oils was
prepared
4. water and glycerol were mixed, then 2% Pemulen solution added
15 and mixed thoroughly.
- 5.oil phase was then added

Formulation Process with Fatty Acids (Stearic, Behewic):

- (a) Fatty acid was heated at 85 to 90°C and stirred at 1000 rpm
- 20 (b) Using another breaker, half the amount of water and half the
amount of glycerol were mixed at 90°C with fatty acid at 90°C
- (c) Triethanolamine was added to adjust pH to 5.5
- (d) Upon start of cooling, the remaining water, glycerol, Pemulen TR2
were mixed-in at room temperature and added to above mixture at
25 40°C
- (e) IPM/Petrolatum were premixed and added to the main mixture
drop by drop

Compositions 1A-1C in Table 1 contained a polymeric wetting agent and thus were within the scope of the invention. Compositions 2A-2C did not contain a polymeric wetting agent and thus were outside the scope of the invention.

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Table 1

Ingredient and Concentration (%)	1A	1B	1C
Water	63.00	64.25	63.75
Pemulen TR II	1.50	0.25	0.25
Glycerin	35.00	35.00	35.00
Glydant DMDM Hydantoin	0.50	0.50	1.00
wetting test	uniform film	uniform film	uniform film

Table 2 - COMPARATIVE

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Ingredient and %Concentration	2A	2B	2C
Water	69.25	64.25	0
Glycerin	30	35	99.75
Glydant DMDM Hydantoin	0.5	0.5	0
Carbopol 981	0.25	0.25	0.25
wetting test	dewet	dewet partial	dewet

It can be seen from the comparison of the test results in Tables 1 and 2 that compositions within the scope of the invention delivered a uniform film to the substrate.

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EXAMPLE 2

Further compositions within the scope of the invention were prepared, as detailed in Tables 3 and 4.

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Table 3

Ingredient and %Conc	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E
Water	49.25 - 29.25	44.75	33.95	38.95	42.7
Preservative	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Glycerin	30	35	35	35	35
Pemulen TR 2	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
TEA (neutralizer)			0.3	0.3	0.3
Silicone 9040 (Dow)	20 - 40				
SFE 839 (GE)		15	25		
Dow Corning 2-5513 AMS				5	
Rhodorsil Fluid 47 V 600,000					1.25
Silicone oil 245	0 - 20	5	5	20	
Silicone oil Mirasil CM4					20

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Table 4

Ingredient and %Conc	4A	4B	4C
Water	76.05	69.55	up to 80
Glydant DMDM Hydantoin	0.2	0.2	0.2
Glycerin	15	15	15 - 30
Pemulen TR 2	0.25	0.25	0.25
TEA	0.25		
IPM	0.3		
Petrolatum	0.075		
Stearic acid	7	0.7	0.7
Sodium stearoyl lactylate	0.875		
Sodium stearate		0.3	0.3
Transcutol		5	1 - 5
Cholesterol		2	2
Lecithin or Sucrose stearate		1	0 - 1
SFE 839 (GE)		5	5 - 25
Silicone 245		1	1 - 5

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EXAMPLE 3

The effect of increased humectant concentration on the perception of stickiness was evaluated in a sensory panel.

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Each panelist tried two products for each evaluation (one on each hand). The panelist scored stickiness based on a scale of 1 to 10 (1=not at all sticky; 5=moderately sticky; 10=extremely sticky) and also comparatively between the two products. A sample evaluation sheet is shown here. Comparison can only be made
10 for product pairs evaluated at the same time; we take the difference of the scores, and average over six panelists.

One milliliter of product was dispensed with a pipette on the back of the panelist's hand. The panelist then rubbed and spread out the product for 15 seconds,
15 waited for one minute (as product film dried), then evaluated for stickiness.

The formulations evaluated were as follows:

Table 5

Formulation	5A- COMPARATIVE	5B - COMPARATIVE
Ingredient and Concentration (%)	A	B
Water	79.01	49.51
Glycerin	5.5	35
Disodium EDTA	0.05	0.05
Veegum	0.2	0.2
Titanium dioxide 328	0.1	0.1
Urea USP	0.01	0.01
Carbopol 981 (2% solution)	3	3
Triethanolamine	1.4	1.4
Pristerene 4911	2.54	2.54
Cerasynt IP	1.5	1.5
Glycerol monostearate	0.7	0.7
Cetyl alcohol and other co-emulsifiers	1	1
Sunflower seed oil	2	2
Silicone and other oils	2.25	2.25
Glydant DMDM Hydantoin	0.1	0.1
Fragrance	0.25	0.25
D&C Yellow	0.39	0.39

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Neither formulation contained a polymer wetting agent and thus neither was within the scope of the invention. Stickiness evaluation after product was applied and dried: 8 out of 12 panelists judged composition 5A (35% glycerol) was stickier than composition 5B (5% glycerol). A clinical dryness evaluation, however, showed 10 significant difference (better) in moisturization with increased glycerol concentration.

It can be seen from this Example that an increased concentration of glycerol leads directly to decreased dryness, yet also, unfortunately, increased stickiness.

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EXAMPLE 4

The following formulations within the scope of the invention were evaluated for stickiness.

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Table 6

Formulation	6A	6B	6C
Ingredient and %Conc			
Methylparaben	0.20	0.20	0.20
Carbomer 981	0.10	0.10	
Pluronic F38			0.25
Glycerin	3.00	15.00	15.00
Water	80.90	68.90	68.85
NaOH 10%	0.10	0.10	
Emulgade PL 68/50	2.70	2.70	2.70
Cetearylalcohol	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cetiol OE	2.00	2.00	2.00
Cetiol V	2.00	2.00	2.00
CCT	4.00	4.00	4.00
Cetiol J-600	3.00	3.00	3.00
DC Fluid 200/100 cs	0.50	0.50	0.50
Propylparaben	0.10	0.10	0.10
Phenoxyethanol	0.40	0.40	0.40

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Product Pairs	Evaluation Score Difference between Product Pairs
6B vs. 6A	1.67
6A vs. 6C	0.17
6B vs. 6C	1.00
6A vs. 6A	0.33

Comparative stickiness evaluation of product pairs. In the first evaluation, the 15 panel compared prototypes with 15 and 3% glycerol; the high (positive) score difference indicates that 15% glycerol is much stickier than the 3%. The second and third evaluations compared the effect of the wetting polymer Pluronic versus the typical

thickener Carbopol; 15% glycerol with Pluronic is much less sticky than 15% glycerol with Carbopol and is as nonsticky as the 3% glycerol formulations.

While the present invention has been described herein with some specificity,
5 and with reference to certain preferred embodiments thereof, those of ordinary skill
in the art will recognize numerous variations, modifications and substitutions of that
which has been described which can be made, and which are within the scope and
spirit of the invention. It is intended that all of these modifications and variations be
within the scope of the present invention as described and claimed herein, and that
10 the inventions be limited only by the scope of the claims which follow, and that such
claims be interpreted as broadly as is reasonable. Throughout this application,
various publications have been cited. The entireties of each of these publications
are hereby incorporated by reference herein.

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